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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/371,687	08/10/1999	ERIN E DRAKELEY	08575/048001	9542
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FISH & RICHARDSON PC P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			EXAMINER MILEF, ELDA G	
			ART UNIT 3692	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/20/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/371,687	Applicant(s) DRAKELEY ET AL.	
	Examiner Elda Milef	Art Unit 3692	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-109 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-82 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 83-109 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/13/2007 has been entered.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: p.5, line 22 "accessible to server 24" should be --accessible to server 14--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 83, 86, 92, 101 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 83, 92, and 101 are missing a semicolon after the limitation "use the pretender identification information to identify a set of applications available to the pretender"

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Claim 86 depends from claim 82 which is a cancelled claim.

Claim 89: "The method of claim 83, wherein, when the third web page displays information indicating that the pretender is impersonating the particular party" should be --the method of claim 83, wherein the third web page displays...--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 91, 100, 109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The Examiner could not find support in the specification disclosing a benefits account. The Examiner found support for accessing retirement or investment plans. The applicants do disclose "NetBenefits® provides an individual with

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information about investment accounts and other financial services available to the individual. The term "account" will be used to denote any type of investment account, such as an individual investment account or a company investment plan." On page 5 of the specification, however, no support was found for accessing a benefits account.

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 83-109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 83, 92, 101:

The limitation "the selected application being identified by the information selecting an application from the set of applications". The meaning of this limitation is unclear, how can the information select an application?

The claims contain the phrase "substantially similar to a view". The meaning of this phrase is indefinite.

Claims 85, 95, 104 recites the limitation "the session" in lines 7,9,9 respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 85 contains the limitation : "the pretender with the first code." This claim language is confusing.

Claims 84, 86-91, 93, 94, 96-100, 102-103, 105-109 are rejected because of their dependency to the rejected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 83-86,90,92-95, 99, 101-104, 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rich (US Patent No. 5,918,228) in view of Anupam et al. (hereinafter Anupampam, US 6,687,739).

Re claims 83, 90, 92, 99, 101, 108: Rich disclose a method, computer-program product, and apparatus comprising:

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receiving, through a first web page generated by first code, pretender identification information associated with a pretender ("Session manager 27 starts up upon initialization of the Web server and is preferably run by the workstation computer 18...When the client 10(through the browser 16) requests a DFS document (step a), the Web server 18 invokes a server path check (using the SAF plug-in 25)(step b). The PathCheck checks with the session manager 27 to determine whether the user has appropriate DCE credentials. If not (step c) the SAF plug-in 25 will return an error message (e.g., "401;Unauthorized") to the browser 16 (step d) and prompt the user for user id and password.")-see col. 5 lines 37-60;

using the pretender identification information to identify a set of applications available to the pretender ("The session manager maintains an in-memory database to keep track of which user has logged in so that multiple transactions may be carried out with a single login...")-see col. 2 lines 29-62; col. 4 lines 34-47; col. 6 lines 33-53; col. 9 lines 43-50;

receiving through a second web page generated by the first code, information selecting an application from the set of applications-see col. 5 line 61 to col. 6 line 3; cols. 4-8;

causing the first code to generate a third web page that displays, to the pretender, a view and information that is

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substantially similar to a view and information of a web page that would be displayed to the particular party were the particular party to access the account through a selected application, the selected application being identified by the information selecting an application from the set of applications.-see col. 2 lines 7-61; col. 5 lines 4-6;

Although Rich disclose prompting a user for user id and a password and a web server using the user credentials to represent the user to retrieve documents stored in a distributed file server-see col. 5 lines 36-67, Rich do not specifically disclose an account identifier representative of an account of the particular party; and on the basis of the pretender identification information and the account identifier, verifying that the pretender is authorized to access the account. Anupam however, teaches ("Manager 107 comprises a service routine for helping a user to establish a collaborative browsing session... At step 201, manager 107 causes a "homepage" to be displayed on U-1, which greets the user, and describes the service provided by system 100. Manager 107 then elicits from U-1 user information, as indicated at step 203. This information includes a user identification (ID), password and other administrative data necessary for ensuring that the user is an authorized user. At step 205, manager 107 inquires U-1 as to

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whether the user wants to create a session, or join an on-going session.... By way of example, if it is a private session, a would-be collaborator must identify the user, by his/her user ID, who created the session in order to join it.")-see col. 4 line 56 to col. 5 line 8. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rich to specifically include identifying the creator of a session by providing the creator's user id as taught by Anupam in order to gain access to a private collaborative session.

Re claim 84,93,102: Rich disclose:

in response to receiving the pretender identification information, authenticating the pretender and starting a session in which the pretender interacts with the first code-see cols. 5-6;

Re claim 85,86,94,95,103,104: Rich disclose:

retrieving access information that identifies applications that are available, through the first code, for use by the authenticated pretender-see col. 5 lines 61-67;

and providing to a computing system associated with the pretender, the retrieved access and account information for storage in access and account information fields of a text file

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associated with the session of the pretender with the first code.-see col. 2 lines 31-50; col. 5 line 37 to col. 6; ("A known distributed computing environment, called DCE, has been implemented using software available from the Open Systems Foundation(OSF). As DCE environments become the enterprise solution of choice, many applications may be utilized to provide distributed services such as data sharing, printing services and database access. OSF DCE includes a distributed file system, called Distributed File Services (DFS)...")-see col. 1 lines 43-60; cols. 1-2;

7. Claims 87, 91, 96, 100, 105, 109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rich and Anupam as applied to claims 83, 86, 92, 95, 101, 104 above, and further in view of Northington et al. (hereinafter North, U.S. Patent No. 6,128,602).

Re claims 87,91,96,100,105,109: Rich disclose wherein the retrieved account information specifies a right selected from the group consisting of: a right of the pretender to execute a program from with a selected application and a right of the pretender to access a database-see col. 1 line 43 to col. 2 line 63.

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Rich and Anupam do not specifically disclose a right of a pretender to change a parameter of an account of the particular party; and wherein the application is selected from the group consisting of an application for accessing a retirement, investment, and a benefits account. North however, teaches a system providing one or more authorized users with the ability to monitor financial transactions on-line and manipulate and control all financial transactions of the entity in real time using Web-browser software technology. North teaches user access to and the ability to alter financial information.-see col. 2 lines 51-59; cols. 3-6, 9-12; col. 13 lines 28-40; Figs. 5,7 and related text. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rich and Anupam to include altering financial information by a user such as a customer service representative as taught by North in order to allow real-time transaction management on individual, group, and global levels.

8. Claims 88, 97, 106 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rich and Anupam as applied to claims 83, 92,101 above, and further in view of Windows ("Special

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Edition, Using Microsoft Windows 95". Que Corporation. 1997.

pp.234-235).

Re claims 88, 97, 106: Rich and Anupam do not specifically disclose an icon representative of a program that is executable from within the selected application to provide the pretender with access to account data associated with the account of the particular party. Windows however, teaches ("On the desktop, you'll find icons that represent programs or documents...")-see p. 234 para. 5; and p. 235 Fig. 9.1, and para. 5. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rich and Anupam to specifically include a web page displaying an icon representative from within the selected application as is taught by Windows in order to provide the user with a quick way to start a program.

9. Claims 89, 98, 107 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rich and Anupam as applied to claims 83, 92, 101 above, and further in view of Parker et al. (hereinafter Parker, U.S. Patent No. 5,729,734).

Re claims 89, 98, 107: Although Rich disclose ("It is still another object to enable a Web server to efficiently and rapidly switch the "identity" it presents to a distributed file system. This enables the Web server to transparently "borrow"

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the credentials of a user that has been authenticated to access the distributed file system")-see col. 2 lines 12-19. Rich do not specifically disclose wherein the third web page displays information indicating that the pretender is impersonating the particular party. Parker however, teaches ("FIG. 7 shows window 412 where, in one embodiment, the administrator is viewing all the sharepoints as if the administrator were viewing them from user C's account. To employ this feature, the administrator may, in one embodiment, click on the View-As pop-up icon 483 and select user C... When the administrator views as user C, the administrator is viewing from user C's perspective (i.e., in accordance with user C's access privileges as if the administrator was sitting at user C's client terminal). -see col. 11 line 20 to col. 12; Fig. 7 (483). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rich and Anupam to specifically include displaying information indicating that the administrator is viewing the web page as the user in order to allow the administrator to change the users' access privileges or to make changes to the users account.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 6,240,444 (Fin et al.)-cited for its reference to internet web page sharing, the same web page is simultaneously displayed and controlled.

U.S. Patent No. 5,796,396 (Rich)-cited for its reference to multiple users interacting with a single, shared application in a window -based computing environment.


U.S. Patent No. 6,295,551 (Roberts et al.)-cited for its reference to a joint browsing or synchronous collaboration session by accessing a web page.

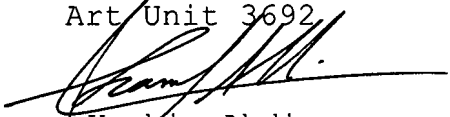
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elda Milef whose telephone number is (571)272-8124. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday -Thursday 8:30 am to 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Abdi can be reached on (571)272-6702. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Elda Milef
Examiner
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